HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

I uefday the iff inft, at twelve o'clock, His Becellen bullay me in that, at twelves clock, in a cascular, by the Governour came down to the Chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Senate were previously convened—when he addressed the two Houses as

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Reprofunctives;
A. Ta time when the attention of this country was
A necessarily called to a defence against an invading entemy, the people of the several states originated,
or revised systems of government—On these systems,
the freedom and happiness of their posterity will essentially derend. The great plan for mining the powers and directing the force of so many independent
States, ring into one considerated and powerful republick, could not in such a structure of National Government so many, separate Republicks, including extremes of climate, and postesses the people very various
in their habits of life, in their maners, and in their
being ious opinious; was indeed a work which demanded the unont exertions of homan wildom, and required the most unembaressed deliberations. This seems
to have been referred as as monourary task for the people of America. Whether all our expectations will be ple of America. Whether all our expectations will be eventually an weet from this plan must be left to future experience—But this principle is already alcertialed, that any delay which has happened, or which may hereafter happen, in producing the effects which the form of that government is capable of affording, is no objection to the government itelf. Time and experience, we hope, will confolidate the opinions of the Members of Congress in the important points before them, and yield to the people of the great Republick, all the advantages which can be derived from the wife and best administered form of government. And we cannot but feel ourselves well alfured, that a canour and generosiny peculiar to the loody of this people, Whether all our expectations will be ed from this plan, must be left to fudour and generating peculiar to the body of this people, will continue to fupport among the heart the harmony of fentiment which fo universally prevails, and which affords a happy predage of our political professity.

We have, the bleffing of Divine Providence, attended.

fords a happy metage of our political prosperity.

We have, the bleffing of Divine Providence, atchieved a fination truly envisible in the eyes of other nations—Our persons and possessions are governed by faunding and known laws, and scenared by a Constitution formed by ourselves. This Constitution is a law to the Legislative authority itself—And least the pride of office, or the hand of lawless power, should not the people of their constitutional security, a proper balance is provided in the Judicial Department, occasionally a zising from the body of the people. The price of our freedom has been great toil and much expense, and we yet feel the weight of ti—Be we feel as freemen, while yet feel the weight of it—Be we feel as freemen, while the people of fome other countries are oppressed with heavy burthens which have been accumulated, not to ecure, but to deftroy their freedom.

Though the national affairs of our country are more immediately under the attention of the General Government, yetwe have very important business which

demands our attention.

demands our attention.

Having formed our governments, eftablished our independency, we fit down quietly and peaceably to inquire-into and to perform those duties which may be reasonably expected from us in our tracquil function.

And I am very happy to inform you, that the befiness of our meeting is principally confined to the theviling days and means for authoring the just demands of our publick creditors—making such additional laws as may be necessary to mark out the paths of dillributive justice—to adopt such measures as may facilitate the fertlement of the uncultivated parts of the State—and to devise ways for promotion usful knowledge.

the feulement of the oscultivated parts of the State—
and to devide ways for prumoting usful knowledge
and for inculcating their virtues which are the only
folid foundation of publick and private felicity.

Many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, while
the country was preffed on every fule by danger and
diltrefs, freely loaned their property to the public fafety—and had the most folemus affurances for a repayment
with interest. Others ventured their lives in the war
for our defence, and received the public faith pledged
for a compensation, when the war fuodul be terminated.
The eyes of these creditors are now upon us for justice:
And the furficience of the widness and contract The eyes of these creditors are now upon us for justice: And the sufferings of the widows and orphans demand

I am fentible that some of the public securities, evidential of these loans and fervices, have been thrown into the hands of persons who have given but a small con-fideration for them; but while we are edougheed that this has in some measure been owing to the failure of governmental promises, we ought not to increase the calamity, by unnecessary delays in doing instice. Was it within the power of the people to pay the debt they owe as a government, it would be for their honour and at within the power of the people to pay the debt they owe as a government, it would be for their honour and advantage to do it immediately—but as this cannot be done, the making provision for the punctual payment of the interest annually, will be nearly as well for the creditors. But then in order to produce this effect, the payment of this interest must be assured upon fundamined that the payment of this interest must be assured upon fundamined to the payment in the performance of promises, which some other forms of government may assort—Therefore the security of punctual payment is not frequently well established, without appropriated studies, and yet the happiness of every government may assort—Interest the supplies of every government in whatever form it may be dependently upon the rectifued and punctuality of it.—When I speak of the happiness of, a government, I mean that situation of a civil community, which has a readency to make those who compose it happy, by as fording them security against sorring invaders, as well as against internal commotions—and in defending the institution of a civil commonstry, which has a readency to make those who compose it happy, by as fording them security against sorring invaders, as well as against internal commotions—and in defending the institutional cover whom it is extended, against opporting

The debt we are involved in, and which I have now The debt we are involved in, and which I have now under conditionation, was contracted for the common defence of the United States, and I flatter myfelf that judice will finally prevail, for that the government late-judicial will consider the whole of the Union as responsible to each State for debts of this nature. In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasure, In United States there is a proposal for Congress to affirm the debts of the Service States; but I am not convinced of the propriety of the General Government's affirming to pay the debts of this Commonwealth without the request or confirmed this State, to transfer the demands request or content of this State, to transer the demands to the General Government; but as it will be more genial to any fyshem of Finance which the Congressmay adopt, for this class of the creditors of this State, to transfer the demands to the General Government, on request or confent of this State, to tranfer the demands transfer the demands to the General Government, on the idea of the flanding credit of our Government and to have them involved in the funded debt of the United State, than to have a claim open in favour of the

to have them involved in the funded debt of the United Street, than to have a claim open in favour of the Commonwealth I recommend it to your ferious deliberation, whether infirutitions may not be given to our Senators and Reprefequenties on this point.

Geallessen of the Senate, and
Genilessen of the Halfs of Reprefentatives.

The feulement of a very extensive territory of wildeness within this Commonwealth, is an object of great confequence in my mind. The fall of thoic lands has been a full-giet of much expectation in former General Cours, but the advantages and benefits have not been capal to their hopes. The first fertilers of a new foil have to encounter great difficulties, and to fuffer many hardships. The want of a regular golped ministry and proper febouls, are not the lend difficulties which the index habits and abilities, which might render them good and affold citizens. Should the legislature of the Commonwealth, such as grant of their lands, for a small confidentation, to finch persons as would sente them in the insignal or corporations, according to the condition of their grants, and referre, and appropriate difficient dynantics of the foil. In proceeding iegular corporations, according to the condition of their grants, and referres, and appropriate fufficient quantities of the foil, to procure and import the fet-tiement of a regular ministry and the import of proper ichools for a number of years, until the inhabitant could be able to support them without the aid of government, I believe twould have a happy either. Should him our other days be adopted to indice our propole this or any other plan be adopted, to induce our people to become fettlers there, it would have a tende to become fettlers there, it would have a tendency to prevent those emigrations, which have for fome years pail been fo frequent, increase the number of our citi-cus, support the respectability of the Commonwealth, and probably, in a short place of time, assigned a resonance for taxes far exceeding what the value of the lands have been elimated at. bave been estimated at. It is of vafi importance to our Commonwealth, that

speedy and just execution of the lawsshould be maina speedy and jost execution of the lawsshould be main-mined—that industry, and every virtue should be en-couraged—and that idleness, dissipation and every vice should be discountenanced:—I therefore recommend it to you, for revise the leavand to remove every oblia-cle that may obtract itself in the path of justice be-tween man and man; that every not may have a full re-medy for every wrong, and the springest security in the enjoyment of the trait of his labboar and industry:

hele are among the great chest of civil government.
Whatever I may first conducive to the well being of the State, in particular inflances; and whatever inflor-mation ought to be given you of the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Power of the State, shall be the

Supreme Executive Power of the State, shall be the subjects of particular mediages, Gentleman of the Secute, and Gentleman of the House of Representatives, I have requested this interview in compliance with the usages of this government, and that I might pay that respect to you, and to our fellow-citizens, which is due from the First Magistrate to his conditionate; and shall add no more than to affaire you, and them through age trois in F rint Magnirate to its continues; and thall add no more, than to after you, and then, through you, that while I have fireagh for the leaft exertion, my zealous endeavours thall be for the fapport of their hearty, and for the promotion of their happiness, and

directed the Secretary to lay before you the feveral Acts of Congress, which have been received fince the last session of General Court.

JOHN HANCOCK. Conneil-Chamber, Bofton, Mey, 31, 1790.



WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, Ol.D VIRGINIA, and the famous Bull JACK-ASS. The Horfes will cover at 9f. the feelon, or 4f6. the fingle leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mule at 5 months old, without any charge for the use of the

Greenfield, May 15, 1790.

Maffachusetts State Lottery. THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY per SCHEME

of the THIRD CLASS of faid Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Repreferatives Chanber, it Bofton. A lift of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday fellowing.

6000 Tickers	at THR	EF DOLL	11.15.12
Prizes.	Dollari.	LUCELLAN	2 cach
I of	1000	is	Dellen
I of	500		IDDE
I of	300	i	500
z of	200	arc	300
15 of	100	are	200
20 of	50	are	150g
25 of	40	are	1000
. 30 · of	- 30	are	900
40 of	20	are	800
50 of	. 10.	are	500
60 of	8	are .	480
100 of	6	are	600
1725 - The of		arc	6900
2070 Prizes.			100
3030 Blanks.		D	15880
3930		Deduction,	2000
* OF		Premiums,	120
6000 Tickets,			11000

PREMIUMS.

Dollars. 30 To the first Number drawn Blank, 20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing, 20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing, 20 do. On the 3d day of drawing, 20 do. Other 4th day of drawing, 30 Laft number drawn Blank.

63 TICKETS in the above Class may be had the feveral Managers—of James White, Franklai Head, Court-Street, of the Treaturer of the Commos wealth, and of Capt. Samuel Clarke, at Northing

OF CAPIT. SAMUEL CLARES, AT Northing whom will pay the Prizes on Demaad.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.

DAVID COBB.

SANUEL COOFER,

GEORGE R. MINOT.

LOW SYSTEMMENT. JOHN KNIELAND, Bofton, May 20, 1790.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT. A Cquaints his customers and the public that he has just received a fresh supply of Goods, which he is determined to dispose of for Cash at as low a sate.

can be purchased in the county. He still continue to Wool Card Manufactory—returns his succee thathen his former customers, and solicits a continuance of the

Northampton, June 8, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of TIMOTHY DIVIGHT, Esquin, against the citate of TIMOTHY DIVIGHT, Esquin, late of Northampton, deceased, are defired to eablist them to the subscriber, [who is appointed admissible tor with the will annexed in the room of Mary Desight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of faid will; that they may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to find of may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to sided tate are requested to make immediate payment. For the parapose of expediting the basiness of a settlement, the indicriber will attend at Northampton from its 22nd to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

Daniel Butler, GOODS.

vance from the coft, viz.

Elaftick & Forest Cloths, & Royal Rib,
Callico and Chinty.

Eallico and Chintz,
Irift Lingen,
Florenteen & Laftings,
Florenteen & Laftings,
LS O

An Affortment of Confiding of almost every article commonly called for A good affortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE-of all fizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Win-6 Redwood, dow Glass. Lowwood. Logwood, Fullick, Best Hyson Tea. Allam, Nutmegs, Cloves, Copperas, Roun, Souff by the bladder or Cinnamon Pepper, Allipice, lefs quantity.

WANTED, A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

LAND In the State of Vermont, for fale.
Sugaire of the Paterra.

W E D N E S D A Y, JUNE 23, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER

Philanthropos .- No. 3.

B' placing man in a jett and impartial point of ob-fercation, we behold a medly or improprietes & incadifences. On the one hand, we observe him feru-tating they natures laws—deducing from effects the naming time insures tawn—according from effects the rate of those phenomena in her operations, when her for agus eloded the most classorare refearches—and dill would have cluded them, had they not been adjued dill would have cluded them, had they not been affined by the munof force of generous penetration and inte-fnightle indulty. We fee him mounted on the wing-it feiner, leap from fisher to fishers, and dive such the high of art—sind yet, on the other hand, this fam groundess creature is liable to all the inconfiftuar Chites Confirm, shield to all the inconfiftuar chites of passon, subject to all the imperfections and fradition of palacan, unifer to an the impersections and trailities of hanautry, ignorant of the movements of his mind, and must, after all his wifelon, "drop into himself and be a fool." But let us leave this fortowful picture, and rate a more general view of our species. Man is in-troduced to the world in a helpless, illiterate condititroduces to the world in superior of his continuing on, and there are non many inflances of his continuing the life in this thate of ignorance. Many we must confel are debarred the means of acquiring any confidence of the confession of the confidence of the confid contraste aguartes, the means on acquiring any common trible knowledge of matter—but our greated, inclicity is, that thosely to having advantages, prefer fone tri-tial anosements to the pleasing talk of cultivating their zinds, and replenishing them with this knowledge, and the knowledge of themselves. Many letfure hours which might be appropriated to study, are spent in i-dlencs, because it sequires a little labour to effect a progress. Do we acquire any enolument without in-dufty? or, was we formed for a life of inaction?— Lebr sumin ined. We thay hence trace our ignorance p to its fource, idlenefs; and deduce the various effects objectation and bigotry which fall under our daily objectation, to this chief fountain of milery. In the preceding ages the inhabitants were wrapped in the preceding ages the inhabitants were wrapped in the greated ignorance, and buried in the greated ignerance, throught on—and we find this the effect of ignorance throught out the annals of history. However, there is no netting of going to diffiant ages for inflances of thefe blembler on the character of humanity—an the prefent they are infliciently numerous. How many of mar first religious characters infirmoully fligmatize their profession, and create such an odium towards it in their officers, merely by their illiberal ungenerous conduct towards those of a different spinion, that all their acts of pixy, see, are incapable of removine. They certainpiety, &c. are incapable of removing. They certain-justs as improper method for propagating their reli-gion—neither do I think their external fuperfitti-us de-rotion is an elablishment of the honour of the omnif-

nt Jenovah. The effects of superfittion in the moral life are also great. The foul enveloped by this fiend, is incapable grate. The foul enveloped by this firmd, is incapable of frectiving any impression contrary to the received a fixed opinion—and when any such are proposed for condictation, they are at once deemed heretical, about, or falle. It is evident where a people have imbibed such principles, that literature until make a very slow progress, or none at all, which will eventually keep them in the same firmation for generations—each law institution mult be rejected on account of its now-them. The same proposed in the second of the same state we look all the ulcful improvements in the feiences, & sender ourfelves ridiculous in the eyes of the more librender curielves risticulous in the eyes or the more averal, judicious, and enlightence part of the species.—Samid we be at the expense of half the pains in industing ourselves in literature, that we are in excluding of it, we might render ourselves entanten for our literary abilities, as well as a much happier people—we. might oblerve those occurrences beyond the consiner of cur dwellings without surprise, & thould give a second heating before we passed our judgments.

It is from education that we receive every advan-Ege. The infertile mind is sufceptible of any impref-fion whatever—and as the education, so is the man.— Many a vicious disposition, had it been rightly cultirated, would have made a fining character—what tellections then have the parents of such to harbour in their bosons. It is by education that we are to secure our hearts against supersition -- it is this that evolves those latent faculties of the mind that evioles there latent faculties of the mind that concess cur title to immortality; and this will ever render youth pleating, manhood interelling, and old ages precision. Dr. Watte fays, "a fiberal education is of facility use in this feete of life; that it visibly carnes with it its own recommendation—for on this all we hope to be depends—it is the grand parfection to which the generous mind afpires, and that renders one man preferable to another." I am perfuaded no one man preferable to another. I am verticaded no one who claims any right to facily will diffuse the utility of an education; and furtly he mult be infair if he document avail himself of the advantages it offers. CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, MAY 17.

MONDAY, but a feeting the terms for which the Predictor, Vice-Preidont, Sunatofisand Reprefendances of the United states have been cholen, for, and which has been agreed to by the cholen, for, and which has been agreed to by the cholen, for, and which has been agreed to be a support of the property of

was read.

Mr. Sensy observed, that this report related to a sub-ject of very great importance. It has not been made the order of the day—He believed gratteries had not theorder of meday—He believed grademen and not fortheredly attended to take to be propared for tuch a ordenism as its importance deferres—for his own past he though with for forther time.

Mr. Gerry moved that is floorld be referred to a committee or the whole honde. This was voted in the

themative, and made the order of the day for to-mor-

The report of the committee on the arrests of pay due to certain officers and foldiers of the Varginia and N. Carolina lines of the late array was read the fecond

This report occasioned an interesting debate. Some to were made, and the report finally adopted, and returned to the Senate for their concurrence. The report as amended is as follows.

Refolved, That the Prefident of the United States

be requeited to cause to be forthwith transmitted to the executives of the States of Virginia, North-Carolina; and South-Carolina, a complete list of the officers, nor commissioned efficers and privates of the lines of thele States respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the army, in the years 1782, and 1783, amering the particular turn that is due to each individual, with a request to the executives of the faid flates to make known to the claimants, in the most effectual manner, that the faid arrears are ready to be

discharged on proper application.

Resolved, I hat the Prefident of the United States be requested to cause the Secretary of the Treatury to requested to cause the Secretary of the Ineatury to the take the necediary steps for paying within the faid dates trajectively, the maney appropriated by Congress, on the 20th day of Sept. 1769, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the troops of the lines of the faid flaces respectively.

Resol. ed., That the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases.

fes where the payment has not been made to the original claimant in perion, or to his representative, be directed to take order for making the payment to the original cisimant, or to fuch perion or perions only as final produce a power of attorney dely attefied by two jutices of the Peace of the county in which fuch person or persons refide, authoriting him or them to receive

a certain specified fum.

A motion was made that the last pargersph should be referred to a feleft committee for the purpose of reports

ing a bill. This was negatived.

Alt. Smith, (S. C.) moved for the ayes and noes on the resolutions, but as adjoustment being called for, precluded the bring called.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The House resolved intell into a committee of the whole, on the report of the felect committee respecting the terms for which the Trasslem, Vice-President, Sentanton, and Representatives have been respectively chosents.

This report occasioned a lengthy debate, which lafted till the time of adjournment. It was opposed by Mr. Williamich, Mr. Stone, Fir. James and A. Thi-ing. Mr. Gerry proposed several anendments one of which only was adopted, viz. that "Senaus and Rep-refentatives" should be served out, and, "Senate and House of Representations inferred in lieu thereof.— The report was adopted by Mr. Benfon, Mr. Law-rance, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livetmore, and Mr. Sher-

In the opposition it was faid, that the Constitution was explicit in declaring that the members of the boufe fhoulable chofen every fecond year, plainly implying that they were elected for two years—that it was a dangerous precedent for Congressio confirme the Confitta-tion; that if the report is adopted, the State of North-Catolina will not, in all probability, he repreferted in Carolina will nor, in all probability, he represents in the next Congress, as the circumfances of that State do not admit of their affenblies being crowned more than once of year-that the festion is some only in Northean once of year-that the festion is some only in Northean once of year-that the festion is come only in Northean once of year-that the festion is come only in Northean once of year-that the festion is come only in Northean once of year-that the festion is only one of the order of the state of

ty for the interterance of Congress in the matter and every fine effive hour mult be the fale judge of the qualificate of its member, and the cust Congress will determine for idel, let the prefer Congress pass white laws they please that the report contained a direct breach of the Confinentian, as tone expectally declares the attrakers final vectorin every fee and year atter-as the State of North-Cerolina, in order to be fepro-fented, must hold too elections within one year. If was further faid that the Confliction does not expli-

was further faid that the Conflictution does not expit-cibly fay any thing about a New Congress; the report was an interference with the rights of election, and as fach would contract on the featments of the people. In Import of the refutation revea toged; that from the contractery of options which appeared on the highest, it was abfolutely nerefary that fome regula-tions flould be agreed upon; previous to fach qualitors as have now been stand being brought before Congress agreeable to the observations now offered in objec-tion to the report, there never will be an entire change of the representation—this fudures a principle incomof the repreferration—this induces a principle incom-patible with the nature of a democratical body—it changes it into an arithmetary, and gives it a perpentity patible with the nature of a demendant and own-thanges it into district or and gives it a perpenny entirely unknown to any of the States in the union—it prevents the formation or a new Congres, and a reaction in the elections of the people; with respect to N. Carolina; no physical of natural impedibility has been pointed out, to fiver that that state cannot be represented in the next Congres; and it for the state should be remits in making feafonable provision in this respectly the Condition in nexts. Congress with powers to do it—it was further faid, that if no determination was now made, it may happen, that in one election for that sinet may take place, and therefore to feedire introperations, the needing of the report's apparent, as it is not probable this members choice for one Congres, will by virtue of such choice be permitted to take a fest in the next succeeding Congres. It was faid that the term specified refers to Congress as abody, and not to the particular members, that as the Constitution by a fair conditraction contemplates a facection of distinct a feeding the state of the congress, it clearly follows that a difflostion much precede a new election of such allientiles, which received the particular is the midd of the debate. For the commendant, does

members, &c.:
A motion in the midft of the debate; for the committee's rifing, was negatived—as was also a motion made by Mr. William.ou, to firike out the word." Re-

prefentatives." The committee then role, and reported, the refolu-

the committee their role, and reported, the reinlation, with one amendmentably, as above.

The Houfe immediately took the fame into confideration when the debag was renewed—but it was agreed to, without further amendment, and referred to a felect committee, who were directed to prepare a bill or bills agreeable thereto.—Adjourned.

On medien of Mr. Vining the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making provision for the public debt of the United States.

The fection in which 600,000 dollars is appropriated for the fertices of government, Mr. Jackfon moved thould be thruck out—to leave the provision for that object at large—the otherred that the exigencies of meaning the faches acceptained on the former meaning the faches acceptained on the former in which calle it would lay at the mercy of the nublic creditors.

fum—in which rafe it would lay at the merry of the public creditors.

This median was object in by Mr. Sedgarick, Mr. Bondinot, Mr. Gerty, and Mr. Stone—it was observed that it struck at the principle of the bill, which contemplates a facted deputitor appropriation for the public creditors—that on such an appropriation—the public creditors—that on such an appropriation—the public credit and the hopes of the creditors are suffered without which, such a violation of the public taits would ensue, that no exigences however great, would canable government to command those redources which easily contemperature to command those redources which every country may be necessarized to apply to.

The section which provides that alon shall be made. On the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Maddison moved should be amended by striking out the words: "Secretary of the Treasury," and inferring: "that the President of the United States." cause a loan to be effected, de. "This motion occasioned a debate—It was sup-

fidenciof the United States," confe a loan to be effected, &c. This motion occasioned a debate—It was forprotted by Mr. Ames and Mr. Gerry—Mr. Bland—and
Mr. Lawrence were in favor of fuch a modification, asthat the power fineld devote on the Prefident agree—
able to the conditution & not by law—Mr. Smith(S. C.)
Mr. Sherman, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Seedywick, were
in favor of the clause as it should in the bill.—The mution was cairred in the affirmative—a turber amendmeat was made empowering the Prefident to direct the
application of the loan to the feveral objects for which
it is to be effected.